

Daily Democrat

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STAMPS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.—From and after this date, Postage Stamps, and Stamped Envelopes of the old style, will not be received in whole or partial payment of subscriptions to the Daily or Weekly Democrat. The new stamps, or new stamped envelopes, must be sent to be used in crediting subscription accounts for the Democrat.

Anderson and Crittenden.

Yesterday brought us the most gratifying intelligence we could possibly receive from Frankfort. The Legislature has with promptness responded to the demands made upon it. We do not know which to commend most, the spirit of the resolutions, or the excellent selections they have made of officers. General Anderson is the very best man that could possibly be selected for the command of troops in Kentucky, and the authority conferred by the State upon him, to call out troops, is such an endorsement as we expected. General Anderson is a native of Jefferson county, in this State, and has been an active and efficient soldier all his life. Whatever was necessary to add to his fame, and to make Kentuckians proud of him, was the crowning glory of Fort Sumter. Every man there felt proud of the glorious officer who, with his little spartan band, had resisted the shot and shell of a hundred batteries, manned by ten thousand men, and his call will send a thrill to every heart, and the flame of the fiery cross will be responded to by every house and workshop in the land. The idle man of wealth, a dilettante in art and literature, the busy merchant, the farmer, trader, and speculator, the mechanic, the laborer, all in one common brotherhood, will unite to resist and repel the invasion. Tennessee has sown the wind and will reap the whirlwind. She has aroused the lion State of the border, and must pay the penalty, and under such a commander as we have, and the enthusiasm that will cluster around him, we are sure, not only of victory, but of a triumphant annihilation of this base insulter who has attacked us.

In the selection of the commander of the State forces, an equal wisdom has been shown. General Crittenden will rally around him the very best young men of the State. His chivalric courage, his unimpeachable honor, his experience and his decisive character, are the very attributes to draw around him a gallant force. In less than two weeks he will have a sufficient force to drive these invaders ignominiously from the State. If any young men now wish to enlist in a gallant corps, and a noble cause, and under a brave commander, now is the time. We foretell that General Crittenden's force will be of the very flower of the State, and that in this war the Kentucky troops will prove themselves, as ever, the most gallant corps in the army. There will not be a Tennessean upon the "sacred soil" of Kentucky in a few weeks, if these vigorous movements are kept up. If we do not declare "on to Richmond," we do declare "on to Tennessee." When their forces are driven from our State, then, if necessary, let us try at the ballot-box to decide the question of the State; but while we are invaded, let us all unite. Let there be no more divisions. Let the Southern Rights men, the State Rights men and the Union men shake hands together, and close up the ranks in defense of Kentucky. Let every man adhere to his opinions as tenaciously as ever, but never let them interfere and divide us in these times. Let us have a perfect and complete union of sentiment and feeling in this matter. Under Anderson and Crittenden what may we not accomplish? Let us rally around them, and offering the olive branch in one hand, and the firm resistance of the sword against invasion in the other, labor to prevent any further aggression and to bring about peace.

James Stephens, an old citizen who fought under Gen. Houston in the Texan war, has issued a call for a company. He proposes to raise a company to serve in Curran Pope's regiment of infantry, to be mustered into service in Gen. Anderson's division.

Capt. Stephens has established a rendezvous on the north side of Jefferson, three doors below Preston. Those who desire to give their service to Kentucky and to their country, who join Capt. Stephens' company, will find him an experienced commander. Read his advertisement in the advertising columns.

THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE. Daniel Gilman, an old and respected citizen of Jefferson county, has obtained the contract for supplying Camp Sherman, at the Fair Grounds, with meats, &c. Mr. Gilman has been a cattle dealer for years past. No better selection could be made.

The New Hampshire Gazette, a paper one hundred and five years old, died last week. It was long a leading and influential paper in the Granite State.

THE RALLYING OF THE HOME GUARDS.—We feel warmly disposed to compliment the Home Guards and their very efficient officers for their extraordinary promptness. To no one is there more due than to General Pope, who, indeed, may be said to be the life and spirit of the whole movement. At about 8 o'clock on Tuesday night, officer Kirkpatrick came to General Pope's home, and announced that the Nashville trains had been stopped and the telegraph wires cut. He at once mounted his horse and rode to Mr. Guthrie's, to inquire into the particulars. He offered the Home Guards as volunteers to protect the property of the road, which was at once accepted. The appointment was then made to meet at Gen. Anderson's room. General Pope then rode down to the Police office and found Mr. Dent, the Chief of Police, calling the roll. At his request, the officers called the captains of the Home Guard together.

At about nine o'clock, General Pope had his interview with Generals Anderson and Sherman. He was asked how many men could be furnished, and how soon they could be ready. He promised five hundred men, and engaged that they would be ready by eleven o'clock. Promptly at the hour, the forces were gathered—as fine and soldierly a body of men as ever shouldered a musket. General Pope speaks of them with the utmost enthusiasm, and we must all, as citizens of Louisville, feel grateful to them for their prompt response. General Pope was up the whole night, attending to the transportation, and seeing that they were well provided with everything necessary. On Wednesday, another call was made by Gen. Anderson, and as promptly responded to Louisville, with such gallant defenders, can never be in danger. It is a living, moving wall, behind which, the city will be as safe as if sheltered by the hand of Providence.

LADIES' MEETING AT THE MASONIC HALL.—LINT AND BANDAGES FOR THE WOUNDED.—INSTRUCTIONS BY DR. FLINT.—At ten o'clock this morning there will be a meeting of the ladies of the city at the Masonic Hall, for the purpose of preparing lint and bandages for the soldiers. The noble sons of Kentucky are answering to the call for the protection of the State. At three hours' notice, seven hundred Kentuckians from this city sprang to arms to defend our homes and firesides. The ladies are now appealed to do their part. At ten o'clock this morning, they are invited to meet at the Parlor of the Masonic Hall, to receive instructions in making lint, bandages, &c., for the wounded. Dr. Flint will give the instructions. Let every lady bring her needle, thread, thimble, and piece of cotton. The sons of Kentucky have done so nobly we must expect something fully equal to it from her daughters. Remember, these gallant fellows, in the face of hardships, are giving their best blood for the defense of our homes, and wounded and bleeding, they will apply to you for comfort and assistance. Your fair hands can do as much as their strong arms.

In all probability a battle will be fought in a few days, and there will be the wounded of both sides to be cared for. We sincerely hope that every thing calculated to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded, no matter of which side, will be furnished. For this the army of invasion from Tennessee and the defenders of our homes are alike dependent upon the ladies of Kentucky, and we know they will respond. Let us show to those who have invaded our State that, while our soldiers are prompt in the field and prepared to drive them from the State, yet the wounded and fainting shall not be neglected. Every lady, remember that the meeting takes place at ten o'clock, at the parlor of the Masonic Hall; entrance on Jefferson street. No doubt but they will be present in large numbers.

We are informed that Robert Wintersmith, a strong Union man, who resides at Elizabethtown, Ky., was seized by a party of secessionists at that place and taken to Rolling Fork bridge, and then made to carry rails and set fire to the bridge. The fiendish scoundrels who would compel a man to commit an act so much against his own inclination, would themselves commit any crime in the calendar of Newgate.

Treason is drying up in Louisville. The noisy, intolerant braggart, who denounce their country and the Government in the same breath, are growing quite submissive under the rigor of the law. We are in favor of coercing obedience to the laws of the country.

The city is perfectly quiet and orderly. The Union men, always peaceable, are moving on in the even tenor of their way; and now that the secessionists have ceased storming Louisville, it is greatly improved in tone and temperament.

The chief leader in the burning of the bridge over Rolling Fork was arrested, and is now held in custody. If these bridge burners are brought to pay the penalty of their crime, it will soon stop that mode of war.

Colonel J. T. Boyle, of Danville, Ky., is now in Louisville. He is authorized to raise a regiment of Federal troops.

Recruiting goes bravely on. A number of gentlemen are raising companies and men are rapidly filling up the ranks.

A gentleman who reached our city yesterday morning, reports that the secessionists, under the lead of Henry E. Read, Richard Wintersmith, a gentleman by the name of Lure, and others, placed Elizabethtown under martial law or mob law, at the instance of General S. B. Buckner. After seizing a train and conveying it beyond Bacon Creek bridge, that bridge was burned, and sundry outrages committed upon Union citizens. The secessionists then took possession of "Old Uncle Bob," as Robert Wintersmith is familiarly called, and compelled him, amid their savage yells, to burn the bridge over Rolling Fork. After committing sundry other outrages they fled.

ARREST OF THE JAILOR AT SHEPHERDSVILLE.—The Jailor of Shepherdsville was arrested on Wednesday by Captain Shirley. On the arrival of the troops there, he fired off sky-rockets, seized a horse and attempted to escape. He was held to bail in the sum of \$1,000, but word was sent down yesterday to impeach him for treason—not a bailable offense.

The bridges on the Nashville road were burned in several places just enough to make it unsafe to cross. The evident intention was to precipitate men, women and children into the rivers, making one common wreck and ruin of all. It is the same species of assassination that is carried on in Missouri.

Mr. Haldeman, of the Courier, was on the train, yesterday, coming down to our city, from his residence in Pewee. At O'Bannon's station it was announced that the Courier was suppressed and some of its editors arrested, and at the next station (Hobbs') he very wisely got off. The State Marshal and officers were prepared.

Gov. Morehead objected to crossing the river in a skiff, because it was "such a small vessel." The Governor has had an idea that he is such a great man that we suppose the Great Eastern is the kind of "vessel" he would like to travel in. Our oleaginous friend can rest assured that as certain as oil floats on the water he was safe in crossing the Ohio.

Hon. Charles S. Morehead, Colonel Reuben Durrett and Will Barr were arrested yesterday morning for corresponding with the enemy, and conveyed across the river. They are at Browning's Hotel, in Jeffersonville; some of them very much frightened; others cool and easy.

Colonel Brown, recently killed in an engagement with the Home Guards, at Booneville, is a Kentuckian, and said to be the son of the Brown who had a fight some years ago in this State with Cassius M. Clay.

It was rumored in our city yesterday morning upon what seemed good authority that the Home Guards of Nolin and the secessionists had engaged in a desperate battle, and that Rousseau had sent forward reinforcements.

The Louisville Courier was yesterday suppressed by the Government, for publishing incendiary articles, and giving aid and comfort to the enemy. We have no particulars reliable, and of course will not undertake to give mere rumors.

We were told that a fight was taking place at Chain Bridge, and the Louisville train was telegraphed not to come forward till further orders.

There was a movement on foot yesterday to allow the Louisville Courier to be continued, providing it should publish nothing but news.

The railroad bridges and the track on the Nashville road, up to Elizabethtown, are guarded by Union men, armed mostly with double-barreled shot guns.

Mr. H. F. Simrall was arrested yesterday morning for corresponding with the enemy.

The Memphis Bulletin says: "Printing paper is getting scarce all over the Southern country. A gentleman well informed says it will not be many months before the stock will be worked down, and then he anticipates much trouble among newspaper men."

AN INFANT SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY.—A girl ten years of age has been convicted at Danville, New York, of stealing three silver spoons, and sentenced to one hundred and forty days in the State Penitentiary. Are there no reform schools in New York?

CENSUS OF NEVADA TERRITORY.—The Census Marshal of Nevada Territory has finished his report, and finds that the total population, including Esmeralda and Honey Lake, is 16,374.

DISLOYAL PENSIONERS.—The order of the Pension Bureau requiring pensioners to take the oath of allegiance cuts off many, even in the free States. In one district in Ohio two refused to take the oath.

Josephus Hobby, a dry goods merchant of Cincinnati, committed suicide on Wednesday night, by throwing himself from the fourth story of Odd Fellows' Hall.

Rev. Sabin Hough, who has recently undergone a trial for treason, in Cincinnati, has been discharged.

Terrible Fire at a Philadelphia Theater.

FOURTEEN BALLET GIRLS BURNED—SEVEN OF THEM FATALLY.

The fire at the Continental Theater, Philadelphia, on Saturday night, was fearful in its results. Shakspeare's "Tempest" was being played, and a large number of ballet girls were engaged. The audience numbered fifteen hundred. Just before the second act a young lady all on fire was seen to run hurriedly to the side scenes by those nearest the stage. A cry of fire was raised, and a general rush would have taken place had not the Manager induced the people to remain quiet.

The cause of the accident is related by a correspondent of New York Herald as follows:

Miss Cecilia Gale was about robing herself in ballet costume. She stood upon a settee to reach her dress, and somehow dived it into a jet of gas, when it was instantly ignited. Before the young lady could recover from her fright, her clothing was all ablaze, and her sisters and several of the ballet girls from an adjoining dressing room, rushing up to assist her, were in turn set on fire.

About a dozen of these helpless girls were thus burning at once, and the fire ran over their gauze and among their underclothes, making fast to the close leggings, or tights, and literally burning to the bone. Their screams were thrilling, and no scene of horror that the stage ever witnessed may be compared to the terrible picture behind the scenes, where the fire from the burning dresses blazed up to the ceiling, and singed the lashes and hair of the affrighted women.

Miss Cecilia Gale, writhing and still in flames, darted down the stairs as stated, and was caught by Mr. Bayard, a stage carpenter, who at once tore up the sea cloth, a sheet of canvass used to make waves, and wrapped it around her. He was much burned while doing this. The young lady was removed to the hospital soon afterward.

Several girls leaped into the street through the second story windows, and Mrs. Hannah Gale, already badly burned, fell upon the pavement, bruising her back and head so that her case is considered hopeless.

Miss Phoebe Norden, of Bristol, Pa., inhaled the flames, and was shockingly burned. She was at the point of death last evening.

Miss Annie Phillips died on Sunday morning.

Miss Anna McBride was burned in the breast, arms and legs, and taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital. She suffered the most excruciating pain during Saturday night, but toward morning her delirium abated, and she died in the arms of Mrs. Wheatley.

Annie Nichols was somewhat burned, but in the panic which ensued after the accident she jumped from the head of the flies to the stage—twenty-five feet—and breaking through a mirror and lot of plate glass, used to represent a lake, her hands and cheeks were lacerated.

Ruth and Adeline Gale were burned in hands and breast.

Mrs. Mary E. Herman suffered exceedingly.

Abby Carr, Margaret Conaway, Thomas Bayard, Kate Harrison and a young man, name unknown, were more or less badly burned. The last named inhaled the fire, and his lungs have since been bleeding.

Three of these people it is believed will die, and all will linger in acute pain for days—perhaps weeks and months.

The audience, meantime, was addressed by Mr. Wheatley, and told to vacate the house without necessary confusion. A number of ladies fainted on retiring, and there was a great deal of trepidation and alarm in the halls and ways.

The theater was imperiled by the sea cloth, partially ignited, being thrown into the stable, where it was discovered on the point of combustion, and a conflagration averted.

MODESTY AND MERIT.—The Cincinnati Gazette, of the 19th, says: "General Rosecrans' dispatch to the War Department, giving a report of the engagement at Carnifex's Ferry, is a model of good taste, exactness and reliability. It is as unassuming as real merit always is. It does not exalt the efforts of the capture of the position and the flight of the enemy, nor sum up what he will have accomplished when the other Generals shall have done certain things, but he makes a concise report of the action, leaving it to others to draw their conclusions as to its importance."

The ladies of France have no need to complain of their being denied the honors of academic distinction. The Lyons journals state that among the candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Letters during the present academical session in that city, is a young lady who, being compelled by a reverse of fortune to become a governess, has had the perseverance to carry her studies much further than usual for her sex. She passed through the first examination with great credit, and there is every probability that she will be the first bachelier admitted by the University of France.

Richie county, Virginia, at least, is not answerable to the charge of dilatoriness in sending men to the Union army. The Democrat states that five hundred men have already enlisted in that little county, and recruiting is still brisk. Her majority for Union was overwhelming, but only seven hundred Union votes were polled in the county. Western Virginia is now doing bravely for the Union.

THE ARMY ON THE POTOMAC.—The armies of General Johnson and Beauregard have been temporarily combined, and styled the "Army of the Potomac." While united for certain purposes, they are still distinct as ever in their organization and the details of command. General Beauregard is at the head of the first corps, and General Johnson of the second.

The Vote on the War Resolutions against the Invasion from Tennessee.

On motion, the roll was called. A division of the question was called for, and the vote was taken on the adoption of the first resolution, and decided in the affirmative, by the following vote:

Yeas.—Mr. Speaker (Buckner), Messrs. Allen, J. W. Anderson, R. C. Anderson, W. C. Anderson, Andrews, Bacheller, Beaman, Blue, W. P. Boone, Brann, Burnam, Calvert, Cyrus Campbell, J. W. Campbell, Carr, Chandler, Clay, Cleveland, J. B. Cochran, R. Cochran, Conklin, Cooper, Curtis, Downing, England, Finley, Finnell, Gabbert, Gibson, Griffith, Harney, Hays, Heady, Heeter, Huston, Ireland, Jacob, Johns, Kennedy, Lisenby, Lusk, Maxey, Mears, Miller, Morrow, O'wings, Poindexter, Proctor, Rankin, Rapier, Ray, Ricketts, Rigney, Shanklin, G. C. Smith, M. Smith, Sparks, Taylor, Tevis, G. M. Thomas, J. R. Thomas, Turner, Underwood, Vanwinkle, Ward, Webster, White, Wolfe, Yeaman, B. R. Young, M. Young, V. B. Young—72.

Nays.—Messrs. Ash, Barlow, A. R. Boon, Burns, Bush, Chambers, Desha, Edmunds, Elliott, Ewing, Gaines, Gardner, Garriotti, Gilbert, Hampton, Johnson, Lindsey, Matthewson, May, Merritt, Murphy, Silvertooth, Spalding, M. Young, V. B. Young—23.

The 21 resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Yeas.—Mr. Speaker (Buckner), Messrs. J. W. Anderson, R. C. Anderson, W. C. Anderson, Andrews, Bacheller, Beaman, W. P. Boone, Brann, Burnam, Calvert, C. Campbell, J. W. Campbell, Carr, Chandler, Clay, J. P. Cochran, R. Cochran, Conklin, Cooper, Curtis, Downing, England, Finley, Finnell, Gabbert, Gibson, Griffith, Harney, Hays, Heady, Heeter, Huston, Ireland, Jacob, Johns, Kennedy, Lisenby, Lusk, Mears, Miller, Morrow, O'wings, Poindexter, Proctor, Rankin, Rapier, Ray, Ricketts, Rigney, Shanklin, G. C. Smith, M. Smith, Sparks, Taylor, Tevis, G. M. Thomas, J. R. Thomas, Turner, Underwood, Vanwinkle, Ward, Webster, White, Wolfe, Yeaman, B. R. Young—68.

Nays.—Messrs. Ashe, Barlow, Blue, A. R. Boon, Burns, Bush, Chambers, Desha, Edmunds, Elliott, Ewing, Gaines, Gardner, Garriotti, Gilbert, Hampton, Johnson, Lindsey, Matthewson, Maxey, May, Merritt, Murphy, Silvertooth, Spalding, M. Young, V. B. Young—27.

The third resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Yeas.—Mr. Speaker (Buckner), Messrs. Allen, James W. Anderson, R. C. Anderson, W. C. Anderson, Andrews, Ash, Bacheller, Barlow, Beaman, Blue, A. R. Boon, William P. Boone, Brann, Burnam, Bush, Calvert, Cyrus Campbell, John W. Campbell, Carr, Chandler, Clay, John B. Cochran, Robert Cochran, Conklin, Cooper, Curtis, Desha, Downing, Edmunds, Elliott, England, Ewing, Finley, Finnell, Gaines, Gabbert, Gardner, Garriotti, Gibson, Gilbert, Griffith, Hampton, Harney, Hays, Heady, Heeter, Huston, Ireland, Jacob, Johns, Johnson, Kennedy, Lindsey, Lisenby, Lusk, Matthewson, Maxey, May, Mears, Merritt, Miller, Morrow, Murphy, O'wings, Poindexter, Proctor, Rankin, Rapier, Ray, Ricketts, Rigney, Shanklin, G. C. Smith, M. Smith, Sparks, Taylor, Tevis, G. M. Thomas, J. R. Thomas, Turner, Underwood, Vanwinkle, Ward, Webster, White, Wolfe, Yeaman, B. R. Young, M. Young, V. B. Young—92.

Nays.—Messrs. Burns, Chambers, Silvertooth—3.

The 4th resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Yeas.—Mr. Speaker (Buckner), Messrs. Allen, J. W. Anderson, R. C. Anderson, W. C. Anderson, Andrews, Bacheller, Blue, W. P. Boone, Brann, Burnam, Calvert, C. Campbell, J. W. Campbell, Carr, Chandler, Clay, J. B. Cochran, R. Cochran, Conklin, Cooper, Curtis, Downing, England, Finley, Finnell, Gabbert, Gibson, Griffith, Harney, Hays, Heady, Heeter, Huston, Ireland, Jacob, Johns, Kennedy, Lisenby, Lusk, Maxey, Mears, Miller, Morrow, O'wings, Poindexter, Proctor, Rankin, Rapier, Ray, Ricketts, Rigney, Shanklin, G. C. Smith, M. Smith, Sparks, Taylor, Tevis, G. M. Thomas, J. R. Thomas, Turner, Underwood, Vanwinkle, Ward, Webster, White, Wolfe, Yeaman, B. R. Young, M. Young, V. B. Young—70.

Nays.—Messrs. Ash, Barlow, Beaman, A. R. Boon, Burns, Bush, Chambers, Desha, Edmunds, Elliott, Ewing, Gaines, Gardner, Garriotti, Gilbert, Hampton, Johnson, Lindsey, Matthewson, May, Merritt, Murphy, Silvertooth, Spalding—24.

The 5th resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Yeas.—Mr. Speaker (Buckner) Messrs. Allen, J. W. Anderson, R. C. Anderson, W. C. Anderson, Bacheller, Beaman, Blue, W. P. Boone, Brann, Burnam, Calvert, C. Campbell, J. W. Campbell, Carr, Chandler, Clay, J. B. Cochran, R. Cochran, Conklin, Cooper, Curtis, Downing, England, Finley, Finnell, Gabbert, Gibson, Griffith, Harney, Hays, Heady, Heeter, Huston, Ireland, Jacob, Johns, Kennedy, Lisenby, Lusk, Maxey, Mears, Miller, Morrow, O'wings, Poindexter, Proctor, Rankin, Rapier, Ray, Ricketts, Rigney, Shanklin, G. C. Smith, M. Smith, Sparks, Taylor, Tevis, G. M. Thomas, J. R. Thomas, Turner, Underwood, Vanwinkle, Ward, Webster, White, Wolfe, Yeaman, B. R. Young, M. Young, V. B. Young—72.

Nays.—Messrs. Ash, Barlow, A. R. Boon, Burns, Bush, Chambers, Desha, Edmunds, Elliott, Ewing, Gaines, Gardner, Gilbert, Hampton, Johnson, Lindsey, Matthewson, May, Merritt, Murphy, Silvertooth, Spalding—23.

The preamble was then adopted by the following vote:

Yeas.—Mr. Speaker (Buckner), Messrs. Allen, J. W. Anderson, R. C. Anderson, W. C. Anderson, Andrews, Bacheller, Beaman, Blue, W. P. Boone, Brann, Burnam, Calvert, Cyrus Campbell, J. W. Campbell, Carr, Chandler, Clay, John B. Cochran, Robert Cochran, Conklin, Cooper, Curtis, Downing, England, Finley, Finnell, Gabbert, Gibson, Griffith, Harney, Hays, Heady, Heeter, Huston, Ireland, Jacob, Johns, Kennedy, Lisenby, Lusk, Maxey, Mears, Miller, Morrow, O'wings, Poindexter, Proctor, Rankin, Rapier, Ray, Ricketts, Rigney, Shanklin, G. C. Smith, M. Smith, Sparks, Taylor, Tevis, Geo. M. Thomas, John R. Thomas, Turner, Underwood, Vanwinkle, Ward, Webster, White, Wolfe, Yeaman, B. R. Young, M. Young, V. B. Young—72.

Nays.—Messrs. Ash, Barlow, A. R. Boon, Burns, Bush, Chambers, Desha, Edmunds, Elliott, Ewing, Gaines, Gardner, Garriotti, Gilbert, Hampton, Johnson, Lindsey, Matthewson, May, Merritt, Murphy, Silvertooth, Spalding—23.

Situation of Affairs on the Nashville Road.

(From the Louisville Journal.)

The expedition that left the city Wednesday at daylight, consisting of about seven hundred Home Guards under Col. Johnson, and Gen. Rousseau's brigade, the whole under command of Brigadier-General W. T. Sherman, reached Lebanon Junction at about eight o'clock in the morning, leaving the Crittenden Home Guard and two other companies of Home Guards detailed to guard the road. Although early in the morning, the people were out at all points along the road and enthusiastically cheered the trains, waving their flags. The men were in the finest spirits and eager for a fight.

On reaching Lebanon Junction, it was discovered that the town was almost entirely deserted, the citizens having fled at the approach of our troops. H. K. Wells, the keeper of the hotel, and who was implicated in the telegraph wires, was in the van of the flying citizens, and was not caught, although a strict search had been instituted for him. The telegraph wires and operating instruments had been destroyed, and a further examination showed also that Rolling Fork bridge, a mile to the south, had been burned and was a total wreck.

The countrymen who docked into the town after its occupation by the Union troops, stated that on Tuesday afternoon a hundred men or so, under Emmett Garvin, of this city, had seized the train bound South, and after destroying the bridge over Rolling Fork, had retired to Muldrough's Hill, which they were occupying, several hundred strong, immediately commanding the high tressel work over Clear Creek.

After a few hours' delay an advance guard of Rousseau's Brigade, under Capt. Prime, of the Engineer Corps, was thrown forward, having forded the river and began an exploration of Muldrough's Hill. It was discovered that at the approach of the Union troops the rebels had fled with the train captured at Lebanon Junction and the other taken at Elizabethtown and were then beyond Elizabethtown. The latter place was reported deserted, and it was understood when our reporter left that Captain Prime's pickets would occupy the town.

It was also understood that the Union men of Nolin had, on learning of the approach of the trains seized by the rebels, burned the bridge over that creek, and that, in consequence, the trains are now safely between that point and Elizabethtown. A fight had occurred, it was also said, between the rebels and Union men of Nolin, in which the rebels are said to have suffered severely. We cannot vouch for the truth of the latter part of this statement, but the destruction of the Nolin bridge is probably true. The trains stolen will probably be recovered.

Capt. Bowman's company of Home Guards, in searching for provisions, made a seizure of contraband, consisting of pistols, medicines, and various kinds of merchandise, amounting in value, it is thought, to \$5,000, and filling an entire car.

Shortly previous to the departure of our reporter from the Lebanon Junction, a report came by two several messengers from Lewisburg and Boston, announcing that about 400 secession cavalry were engaged in roving around the country and seizing the arms of all the Union men, and impressing horses and men into their service. A great deal of reliability cannot be attached to the statement, although it was understood an expedition would be dispatched to Lewisburg immediately.

The command is to be reinforced to-day by a regiment of 1,000 Indianians, when the Home Guards will be relieved.

LAGRANGE, KY., Sept. 17.

Messrs. HARNET, HUGHES & CO.

Gentlemen: I respectfully and earnestly call the attention of the secessionists to the following truthful description of the prosperity and political happiness of the South just before the rebellion, and the touching appeal to her to frown down all who should raise their hands against their Government, as appears in the Savannah Republican of Jan. 28, 1850, viz:

When we hear men talk about the oppression of the Government and the dissolution of the Union, we involuntarily turn to the real condition of the country, and ask ourselves where are the evidences of a down-trodden people? Where the burdens that press so heavily upon us? Where the ruin and devastation that newspaper editors and sensation orators so often depict in terrible colors as at our very doors, and staring us in the face? Echo answers, where?

There is not to day, on the face of the globe, a people so free, independent, happy and prosperous as the citizens of the Southern States of the American Union. This is a fact that cannot be denied. Our laws are liberal and just. Labor, in every department of human industry, is having an abundant reward. In the midst of general peace and plenty—even our slaves are happy, and compare favorably in the matter of personal comfort with any laboring people on the globe—let us cease our murmurs, our discontents, our desires for change, and thank Providence that we are as we are. Above all, let the people, as if with one voice, repudiate and silence forever those ministers of evil, who are, even now, trying to convince them, in opposition to their senses, that they are degraded, oppressed, and wronged, and that it is their duty to raise the hand of violence against the benign institutions under which we have grown so great, free, and independent. Compare it with her present condition, and if they do not blush for shame, repent, and return to their allegiance, then it is my opinion that "Philip is drunk," and ought to be made sober with a good thrashing on his external relations. One who has seen the "BABY."

FAILURE OF THE CROPS IN IRELAND.—The Metropolitan Record (the Archbishop's organ) has dismal news from Ireland in regard to the harvest:

In some localities, we are told, the products of whole farms will, it is said, be entirely lost, while the potato disease has re-appeared in several counties with all its former virulence. Large tracts of land have been completely covered with water, in some instances, great quantities of turf have been destroyed, and serious fears are entertained of another famine, only less disastrous to human life than that which shocked the world twelve or thirteen years ago.

Daily Democrat.

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A Word to Newspaper Readers.

The Daily Morning Democrat and Evening News supply all the dispatches, local and general news. Those who wish to keep posted with the stirring events of the times, should be supplied with both editions. The morning edition costs twenty-five (25) cents for every two weeks, and the evening edition fifteen (15) cents for two weeks. This places a paper within the reach of all.

THE SUMPTER GRAYS.—This gallant corps, under the command of Captain Bowman, started on Friday for the seat of war, almost without the defection of a single soldier, and have already rendered essential service in the discovery and confiscation of a large quantity of contraband. Their energetic Captain discovered, with his peculiar sagacity, where the articles were, and at once called his company to seize and appropriate them to their legitimate uses. Among the articles seized were army shoes, revolvers, medicines, oil, buttons, military cloth, and a variety of other articles intended for the rebels.

In this connection it may be well to say that the noble fellows who compose the Home Guard sprang to arms at their country's call, and left for the field of action unprovided with even the necessities of camp life. Therefore, all who find it possible to spare of their abundance anything which will contribute to the comforts of these brave defenders will oblige us and do themselves honor by sending of their stores what they can spare to the Democrat office.

THE BENEFIT TO-NIGHT.—Among the sensational excitements of the day, it must not be forgotten that this is the evening of Warner's benefit at the Theater. Every body knows, respects and admires this very worthy gentleman, and none should fail to render their tribute to his professional and moral worth. He has been long a citizen of Louisville, and has earned a title to the good offices of all his friends. If one-tenth of those are present to-night, the occasion will be a real triumph. Aside from his own merits, Mr. Warner's bill is very attractive, and will alone draw together a large audience.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—A painful accident occurred at the paper furnishing house of W. F. Wood, on Third, between Main and Market streets, yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock. Theodore Tiller, a son of Carter Tiller, was handling a pistol, when it was prematurely discharged, and tore off the entire thumb from his left hand. The wound is a painful one. Dr. Bemis was called in, and is giving him every attention possible. The young gentleman has been engaged in Mr. Wood's establishment for a considerable time, and is well known and highly respected by all.

THE CONCERT.—Mr. Boutwell's complimentary concert last night was a decided success. The audience was large and, without exception, the performances were admirable. We congratulate Mr. Boutwell on his success, and can but hope that the day is not distant when we shall again listen to the delicious melody of his voice. Perhaps the most delightful part of the entertainment was the performance of "Dixie" by Robert Heller, the very best pianist of modern days.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—Thursday, Sept. 19 Frank Quinn and George Sanders, drunk and disorderly; bail of each in \$100 for two months.

Eva Docterman vs Peter Docterman, peace warrant; dismissed.

Chas. Lickteig was admitted a citizen of the United States.

Jacob Wellons was bailed out of the work-house.

INFORMATION WANTED.—If Mr. Abraham Lunford, who was to have left Crittenden county, Missouri, and meet his wife, from Laurel county, Kentucky, in this city on the 15th instant, is in the city, or if any one can give any information of him by calling at the corner of Green and Eighth streets, where his wife and children may be found, the information will be thankfully received. se20 3t

Merchants dealing in dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, will bear in mind that the auction sale of E. I. Grauman & Co., No. 222 Fourth, between Main and Market streets, takes place this morning. City and country merchants are invited to attend this sale.

THE CORCORAN GUARDS.—Capt. Frank D. Garrety with his company passed our office en route to Camp Sherman, at the Fair Grounds. This is a company composed of Irishmen, and stalwart looking men they were.

We will publish Judge Yeaman's speech to-morrow. It was listened to with breathless attention in the House of Representatives on Monday. It shall be published entire in to-morrow's issue.

Wm. H. Grainger, who has been unanimously nominated to fill the vacancy in the Common Council from the Sixth Ward, will make a first-rate member. He will have no opposition.

LETTER FROM FRANKFORT.

CAPITAL HOTEL.
FRANKFORT, Sept. 19, 1861.
Messrs. HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.:
Gentlemen: The ball is opened. I suppose now there can be no question that peace can only be had by conquering it. Kentucky has pleaded earnestly for peace—pledged that in this family feud she might be allowed to maintain the position of neutral, though in all else be loyal to the Government of her fathers. But mad ambition has thwarted this, and I fear that even as I am writing the roaring of cannon and the shrieks of a wounded brother are offending heaven. The secession party cry—"Shake not thy gory locks at me; thou canst not say I did it;" and yet the pen of the historian, in telling how a once happy people, in fighting for a lie, slew the fair name of their country, will not justify the acts of those men belonging to that political party which by its every act has shown that rather than Kentucky should hold the position she has been holding blood must flow; and her broad fields were but looked on as fitting places on which to encamp the invaders of Kentucky.

The arrest of Gov. Morehead and W. N. Haldeman was reported here this morning. I presume from the source which it came that there can be no question of the fact; though this has not created as much excitement as the official suppression of the Courier. It is generally believed that the Government would not have attempted to execute such an act as the arrest of these gentlemen unless there had been strong proof of their traitorous designs.

Of the suppression of the Courier, which is also reported here, there is a great deal of talk. Your correspondent cannot but condemn the act, and doubt its truth. As a question of policy, it might have been right—and on that ground only; and that policy can only be based on the idea that they would give publicity to plans of the commanding officer which should necessarily be kept quiet. Yet the freedom of the press must never be violated, unless it be that they abuse that freedom to the detriment of the public welfare, which may be the grounds on which the suppression was affected. Your correspondent cannot justify the act, and does not believe the report.

A bill was passed this morning giving the Military Board power to loan the State arms to Major Anderson. Also, a bill increasing the power of the Board, which you will receive in your regular proceedings, and which I have spoken of before. It was understood in the House, and so represented by Mr. Huston, that the bill giving the Board the power to loan the arms was a suggestion of the Governor's; that he did not know what authority he had to so act with the State arms, unless he was so authorized, and Mr. Huston further said it was desirable that the act should be passed immediately.

If the Governor could not loan the extra arms of the State, he being the commander-in-chief of the militia, how can he and the Southern Rights men condemn Lincoln for refusing but the recognition of the Southern Confederacy and surrendering the United States property.

Several speeches were made in the House this morning—some very good and some very wasn't. Captain Heady danced into John C. Breckinridge and his crew pretty lively. If I had the time I would give you some extracts from it, but as I haven't, I can't. Mr. A. R. or A. O. Boon, of Mayfield celebrity, made a long speech, explaining why the guns belonging to the State were taken to the Southern Confederacy, and I thought of Napoleon's reply on a memorable occasion—Sir, your explanation is too lengthy. Yours, &c.

Read the following extract from a letter received by a gentleman in this city from a member of the Home Guard, now in the vicinity of Lebanon Junction:

LEBANON JUNCTION, Sept. 19, 1861
Dear Frank: We got out here last night about eight o'clock. There is no news here, but a plenty of rumors. The Secessionists have not got Muldrough's Hill, nor are there any Confederate troops about here except about three hundred cavalry at Boston, about three miles from here. The bridge over Rolling Fork, about one and a half miles from here is burned, and the abutments are all that remain of it. I suppose it was 120 or 130 feet long, and supported by three abutments. Muldrough's Hill is about four miles below us, and in consequence of the destruction of the bridge, we cannot get there. Rousseau forded the river yesterday with 700 men and visited and examined Muldrough's Hill, but could not find any secess. His force returned here last night.

INQUEST No. 307.—Held at the Shipping-port landing on the 19th inst., over the body of Russell Henman, aged fifty-three years. Verdict—"Came to his death on Sunday night last from drowning at his own instance."

INQUEST No. 308.—Held near Minor's mill, 7 miles from the city, on the Preston street road, on the 19th inst., over the body of Andrew Colstein, aged 28 years, an Italian fruit dealer of the city. Verdict—"Came to his death from gun shot wounds at the hands of some person or persons unknown to the Jury."
J. M. BUCHANAN, Coroner.

ATTENTION, CLOTHING MERCHANTS!—To-morrow morning, Saturday, September 21st, we shall open samples of an invoice of men's jeans pants, men's satin and cassimere coats, overcoats, plush and velvet vests, for sale at private sale, at low prices, at auction rooms. S. H. HENRY & Co., se20 3t Opposite Louisville Hotel.

The Government has issued an order prohibiting any steamers from leaving for any ports south of Louisville.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 19, 1861.
IN SENATE.

Mr. Walton—Internal Improvements—A House bill to amend the law in relation to the Board of Internal Improvements. Amended and passed.

Mr. Grover offered leave to bring in a bill to prohibit the marriage of first cousins. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Grover offered a series of joint resolutions, which lie one day on the table under the rule.

The Senate then took up the following resolution, offered yesterday by Mr. Speed: Resolved, That the Military Board be, and they are hereby, authorized to place any portion of the arms and munitions of war now in use under the control of the Military Board, to be made subject to the control of the Military Board, for the defense of the State, to be returned to said Board when no longer needed for the defense of the State.

The substitute was adopted, and the resolution as amended passed—yeas 19, nays 12. And then the Senate took a recess until four o'clock p. m.

IN HOUSE

Prayer by the Rev. W. Mc.D. Abbott, of the Methodist Church.

The reading of the journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

A message from the Senate was received by Mr. Hawkins, Assistant Clerk, announcing the passage of several bills which originated in the Senate, and the passage of several House bills, and the concurrence of the Senate in the resolution of the House in relation to the "expulsion of the Confederate troops from the soil of Kentucky, &c." and "the House resolutions for the preservation of the peace and quiet of the people of Kentucky."

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Spalding (4), Edmunds, Hampton, Ray, G. Clay Smith, W. C. Anderson, Ireland (7). (in favor of war tax), and appropriately referred.

Mr. W. C. Anderson—A bill for the benefit of Harrison Ford, sheriff of Pike county. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Barlow—Propositions and Grievances—A bill establishing the county of Menifee, out of parts of Carter, Lawrence, and Morgan counties.

Mr. Heady moved to amend the bill by changing the name of the county seal from "Buena Vista" to "Merrifield."

Mr. Ira and moved that the bill and amendment be referred to the Judiciary Committee. Negatived.

The question was first taken on striking out "Buena Vista" and decided in the affirmative. The blank was then filled with the name "Merrifield."

Mr. J. B. Cochran moved that the bill be laid on the table. Negatived.

Mr. England opposed the bill briefly.

Mr. Turner offered an amendment "that citizens of said county taken from Carter shall be subject to the railroad tax to pay the debt of Carter county on the Lexington and Big Sandy railroad. Adopted."

Mr. Ward moved that the bill be made the special order for Monday at 11 o'clock. Carried.

Mr. A. R. Boon—A bill to amend the charter of the Bank of Ashland. Referred to the Committee on Banks.

Mr. Murphy—A bill to prevent servile insurrection. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A Senate bill to enlarge the powers of the Military Board of this State was taken up and read a third time.

Mr. Ewing opposed the bill at length.

Mr. Burns addressed the House in support of the bill, and replied to Mr. Ewing.

Mr. A. R. Boon opposed the bill at considerable length.

Mr. Burns offered an amendment by way of engrossed order. Rejected by yeas 21, nays 9.

Mr. Heady advocated the bill at considerable length.

Mr. W. C. Anderson moved the previous question. Ordered.

The bill was then passed by the following vote:

[Special dispatch to the St. Louis Republican.]
JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 16.—Reliable information has been received that Lexington still held out on Monday, and had been slightly reinforced. The demand of Price for a surrender on Sunday was refused. Lexington is now believed to be safe. Pope, with four thousand men will be there to-morrow.

Two thousand men from here had arrived at Arrow Rock, but Green and Harris had left with five to six thousand men, probably for the Southwest.

Sixty-five secessionists are known to have been killed at Booneville, on Friday. In a skirmish between the pickets at Lamine bridge, on Saturday, one rebel was killed and one wounded. The steamer War Eagle arrived this evening from Lexington, having on board one hundred and thirty-four thousand dollars from the Branch Bank and a firm there.

Warm work expected near Lexington soon.

[Special Dispatch to the St. Louis Republican.]
PADUCAH, Sept. 17.—Last night was one full of excitement at this point; twice the pickets all around the town fired, and the whole army were turned out and formed in order of battle. The first alarm was caused by a sentinel shooting at a straggling soldier of the Fortieth Regiment, and the second by a shooting into a market wagon.

Fugitives arrested here last night from Mayfield report that 8,000 of Gen. Johnson's forces—that officer having succeeded Pillow in command—are now at Mayfield, and 10,000 more approaching this place. Everything stable along the route is taken up by them.

An attack seems almost inevitable on this point within a few days.

To the Young Men of Kentucky.

By the authority, and for the service of the Government of the United States, I propose to organize in Kentucky a regiment of cavalry, to serve three years, or during the war, to consist of ten companies, each company to contain not less than eighty-four, nor more than one hundred and four, rank and file.

Horses and all equipments to be furnished by the Government.

Volunteers owning good horses can have them appraised, mustered into the service, and paid for by the mustering officer.

The Captains and Lieutenants are to be elected by the companies, respectively.

Captains of companies will report to me at the Galt House, in Louisville, as soon as practicable. No company must be removed from its point of organization until ordered into camp. Transportation to the point of rendezvous will be furnished. None but active, vigorous men, and men of steady habits, will be received.

Capt. Richard W. Johnson, of the regular army, has been detailed to act as Lieutenant Colonel. I intend to make this regiment, in all respects, equal to the best drilled and disciplined corps in the regular army.

I know this call will be patriotically answered. The soil of Kentucky has been wantonly invaded.

J. S. JACKSON.
LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 6, 1861. 1f

COL. ORMSBY'S REGIMENT.

To the Young Men of Kentucky.

By the authority and for the service of the Government of the United States, I propose to organize in Kentucky a regiment of Infantry, to serve three years or during the war, to consist of ten companies, each company to contain not less than eighty-four, nor more than one hundred and four, rank and file.

Captains of companies will report to me, at the Galt House, in Louisville, as soon as practicable. No company must be removed from its point of organization until ordered into camp. Transportation to the point of rendezvous will be furnished. None but active, vigorous men, and men of steady habits, will be received.

Pay will commence on the day of enlistment. Most of the gallant fellows who served with me in Mexico, are still able and willing, thank God! to bear arms for their country. Rally, freemen! Companies will go into camp immediately.

SEPT. 19

Among the property of Secessionists seized in Boston, lately, by Marshal Keyes, was a parcel of Treasury notes to the value of \$30,000, belonging to a merchant of Charleston, S. C., who received them in payment for his portion of two vessels recently bought by the Government.

The clerk of the Henrie House, Cincinnati, has repented and returned to his employer, paid over the money, and been forgiven by Watson, the proprietor.

Election Notice.

An election will be held in the Sixth Ward on Saturday, September 21st, 1861, to elect a member of the Board of Common Council, to fill the unexpired term of W. H. Dulany, resigned.

The officers serving at the last election will officiate at this, and call at the office of the Clerks of the General Council for the poll-books.

J. M. DELPH, Mayor.
Mayor's Office, Louisville, Sept. 16, 1861. s17 45

Fever and Ague

Is a terrible disease. Of "all the ills that flesh is heir to," it is the faintest in its first manifestations, the most unrelenting in its progress, and the most defiant of medical skill. Fever and Ague is more destructive of life than consumption, because it is more easily induced, and therefore more prevalent. It marks its victims for the grave, like an executioner's bond. Day by day the sufferer grows weaker and weaker, and each hour does him a strong consciousness of approaching doom. We have said that the disease is one of those which has nearly always defied medical science—a few cases once in a while having been cured and reported. We recommend DR. J. H. HOSSETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS to suffering humanity generally, as a sure and speedy specific.

Railroad Matters.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.
On and after Monday, August 12, passenger trains will leave New Albany as follows:
LEAVE NEW ALBANY.
Chicago Express (daily except Sundays)..... 5:00 A. M.
St. Louis Night Express (daily)..... 7:45 P. M.
ARRIVE AT NEW ALBANY.
St. Louis Express..... 4:30 A. M.
Reaching Louisville..... 5:15 A. M.
Chicago Mail..... 6:40 P. M.
Reaching Louisville..... 7:30 P. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

FROM JEFFERSONVILLE.
Cincinnati and Eastern Express..... 2:30 P. M.
Railroad East and West..... 11:00 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND LEXINGTON R. R.

Passenger Train No. 1..... 6:00 A. M.
Passenger Train No. 2..... 2:50 P. M.
Accommodation Train..... 6:20 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R.

Lebanon Train (Sundays excepted)..... 7:30 A. M.
Bardonia and Elizabethtown (Sundays excepted)..... 6:00 P. M.

Fine Kentucky Jeans!

HAVING RECONSTRUCTED my mill, and added new machinery for making fine KENTUCKY JEANS (which is now being worn so extensively in the South and West), I am now prepared to furnish an article of superior quality, which I will warrant.

Free from Grease and made of Pure Natty Wool.

A good supply of Negro Jeans and Linsey on hand. L. RICHARDSON.

MRS. M. A. TAYLOR (LATE MRS. M. A. O'CONNOR) BEGS TO INFORM HER LADY FRIENDS and customers generally that her stock of this season is more complete than ever before, and having all been selected by herself personally, she is enabled to offer her goods at

VERY MODERATE PRICES.

French Embroideries and Dress Trimmings of every kind, and entirely new designs. Party-washes, Bonnets, Handkerchiefs, Flowers, Ribbons and Feathers. Ladies and families residing in the country, who may find it inconvenient to visit Louisville, can rely upon the

Strict and Punctual Execution of their orders by addressing Mrs. Taylor. Merchants sending their orders to Mrs. Taylor will find them promptly and accurately executed.

Corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Ky.

Removal.

J. MOORE HAS MOVED HIS LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE from Fifth to Fourth street, in the National Hotel building, adjoining the office of the Hotel, where he would be pleased to see both old and new customers.

Disolution of Copartnership.

SAMUEL D. TOMPKINS WITHDRAW FROM OUR PARTNERSHIP, which was formed on the 1st day of January, 1861. The business since that date has been continued by the remaining partner, self diff.

Disolution.

THE FIRM OF R. W. MARKINER & SON, IS THIS day dissolved by mutual consent. R. W. Markiner retiring from the firm. The business will be continued as heretofore at the old stand, 417 Market street, by the senior partner.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

NO GOODS, WARES, OR MERCHANDISE, WILL be allowed to leave this city by any mode of conveyance, without a permit from the surveyor of the Port.

CHAS. B. COTTON, Surveyor, &c.

NOTICE

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE ESTATE OF HENRY HISSING, dec'd, will call on the undersigned on Green street, between Third and Fourth streets, to state the nature of their claims, and make settlement with

A. A. HISSING, Administrator.

MUSQUITO EXTERMINATOR!

A NEW DISCOVERY, WARRANTED TO DRIVE FROM THE HOUSE FOR A SEASON, the annoying and pestiferous Mosquito, which is so common in this season. Nothing injurious to health, or offensive to the smell. Price 25 cents—mailed free. Address

HUNT & CO., Importers, No. 707 Sanson street, Philadelphia.

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP BY THE UNDERSIGNED, on the 15th day of September, one large MILCH COW, about 7 years old; white spotted face and legs and black white p'd on sides. Any one losing such a cow, will please call and pay charges and take her away.

W. J. CARLIE, Middletown, Ky.

GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY.

CHARTERED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY FOR THE TREATMENT OF ALL THE DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.

A MEDICAL REPORT.

JUST PUBLISHED—PRICE ONLY TEN CENTS. "Containing Sixty Pages, and Thirty Engravings of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease."

ON A NEW METHOD OF TREATING VENEREAL DISEASES, including Syphilis in all its stages; Gonorrhea, Gleet, Eriphia, Yarrowitis, and Hydrocele. Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c., with THOUT MEDICALLY containing a valuable treatise on that widespread malady of youth, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, Nocturnal Emissions, Sexual Debility, Impotency, &c., the secret and causes of youth and maturity arising from the use of mercurial and self-abuse. To which is added observations on FEMALE VENEREAL DISEASES, and the treatment of the same.

estimating matter of the utmost importance to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who enter into doubts of their physical ability to enter into state. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper, on receipt of Ten Cents or four stamps.

Those afflicted with any of the above diseases, before placing themselves under the treatment of any one, should first read this work.

We devote our entire time and attention to the treatment of the various private diseases treated of in our Key to the Dispensary. The only institution of the kind in America which has been established by a special charter, and this fact should give it a preference over the various quacks of doubtful character to be found in all large cities. We have a Laboratory attached to our office, where we prepare our own medicines, and we also have a superior instrument for the treatment of Syphilis, Mercurial and Skin Diseases, Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c.

Important to Females!

One department of our Dispensary is specially devoted to the treatment of the Diseases of Females, such as Leucorrhoea, or "Whites," Irregular, Painful, and protracted Menstruation, Nervous and General Debility, Diseases of the Womb, Warts, &c. Consultations and examinations free of charge. Also, for sale

DR. DREWES'S REGULATOR PILLS—For Female Obstructions, Irregularities, &c. Married ladies in certain situations should not use them, as they would cause Miscarriage. Price \$1 per box, and may be sent by mail.

DR. GALEN'S PREVENTIVE—An invaluable medicine for those wishing to limit the number of their offspring, or the barren who desire children, arranged upon physiological and chemical principles, warranted not to injure the health. The Preventive, which will last for a lifetime, will be sent to any address under seal, on the receipt of the price—TWO DOLLARS.

PATENTS AT A DISTANCE—By sending a brief statement of their inventions, will receive a Chart containing a list of questions, our terms for the course of treatment, &c. Meditators sent to any part of the country to cure any case at home, from distance or curiously.

Those desiring to consult personally on any of the above diseases, will find us at the office—No. 414 Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, from 9 to 1 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M. Persons who wish to procure Books, Pills, or Preventives, can call at any time. All transactions private and confidential. Remember the name and number.

Direct all letters to

GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, Louisville, Ky.

Unconditional Surrender.

THOSE MEN WHO ARE SINCERELY IN FAVOR OF THE UNION, AND WHO WISH TO SEE THE REBELS NOW WARRING AGAINST THE U. S. GOVERNMENT—those who wish to see the GOVERNMENT UPHOLD AND MAINTAINED—can find good bargains in FIRE ARMS, at the store of

WM. E. LISTON, South-west Cor. of Spring and Chestnut Sts.,

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.

COLT'S REVOLVERS, old and new models; WHITNEY'S REVOLVERS; ALLEN & WHEELER'S REVOLVERS; WARNER'S REVOLVERS; BERNARD'S REVOLVERS; VOLCANIC FIRE ARMS CO.'S PISTOLS AND CARBINES;

Also, various kinds of RIFLES, SHOT GUNS, and CHAP PISTOLS; CARTRIDGES, various kinds and sizes; POWDER FLASKS, GUN CAPS, RIFLE POWDER and similar kinds of goods.

I purchase my goods at the Manufacturers in the New England States.

FOR CASH.

And can supply UNION COMPANIES with Minie Rifles, and other Fire Arms, at small profits.

Fruit Jars, and other goods, sold at very reduced prices.

Please remember the place, Hardware and Stove Store, and Tinware Manufactory, "ES"

WM. E. LISTON, (Successor to R. H. Graham) JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.

These persons in Kentucky who want Fire Arm or Ammunition from me, must bring sufficient evidence to satisfy me, and to satisfy the Collector of Customs a this port, that they are the proper persons to have such articles.

WM. E. LISTON.

1861! 1861!

FALL GOODS

